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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 15/81)

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNITS, INDIVIDUALS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES IN BORDER WAR WITH VIETNAM

Third Battalion

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Li Zhen [2621 3791]: "Take Lead in Spearheading Attack: Distinguish Selves in Self-Defense Counterattack; 446 Men in 78 Units of Third Battalion of a Certain Border Defense Unit Gloriously Distinguish Selves"]

[Text] In the course of combat during the self-defense counterattack, the commander of the third battalion of a certain Guangxi border defense unit spearheaded an attack, outstandingly fulfilling combat duties and winning a silk banner bearing the words, "Spearhead Battalion in Storming and Capturing Luongson." Four hundred forty-six men in 57 squads, in 16 platoons, in 5 companies distinguished themselves with honor.

In the course of combat during the self-defense counterattack, the commander of the third battalion was responsible for making a deep thrust and in continuing to advance. With the ferocity of a tiger and the persistence of Mt. Tai, the battalion took only 1 hour and 40 minutes to attack and occupy the Luongson Provincial Administrative Committee, and to go on to defend it tenaciously for 7 days and nights. In the attack on Phannhien, cadres and soldiers of the eight company courageously and stubbornly, fought and attacked ferociously, traversing six mountain tops one after another to capture Khoacaosan. They fought continuously, bravely making deep thrusts, attacking and conquering with one fell swoop the high ground to the east and west of Phannhien, putting to flight one enemy company and killing 20 of the enemy, seizing a large quantity of weapons and ammunition, and cutting off the enemy's escape route from Phannhien, to create favorable conditions for the total annihilation of the enemy at Phannhien. In an attack of an unnamed height to the northwest of Dandang, all the comrades in the company dared to fight and to do their best, wiping out five enemy firing points, subjugating the highest mountain peak at an elevation above sea level of more than 470 meters, and annihilating 26 enemy. In the battle for Luongson, they were full of fight, and like a steel knife plunging directly into the enemy's heart, they took the Luongson Provincial Administrative Committee with one stroke, receiving a group citation first class for meritorious service. Higher authority awarded them a silk banner bearing the words "Heroic Dagger Company." In the battle for Bangoaosan and Luongson, the machine gun company

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closely coordinated with a company of infantry, bravely killing the enemy, using the power of the weapons in their hands to wipe out more than 20 of the enemy's firing points, and winning a group commendation second class for meritorious service.

In the course of this counterattack combat, a great deal of heroism took place in the third battalion, superb commanders and young soldiers coming to the fore. Deputy battalion commander Xu Ziqing [6079 5261 3237] led a "commando company" in four separate attacks. In the attack on Bangoaisan, when the advance of the ninth company main attack force was held up, he braved the ferocious shelling of the enemy to get to the front line where he bravely and resourcefully concentrated firepower to suppress the enemy. He then rapidly outflanked the enemy to envelop his rear, bravely attacked the mountain top, and defeated an enemy company. In the battle for Luongson, he led the eighth company in the first attack on the Luongson Provincial Administrative Committee and the Provincial Academy, winning a commendation second class for meritorious service. A young company commander, Yang Chaoming [2799 6389 2494], led his unit in an assault that captured fortifications, daring to fight a hard-fought battle. When the forces launched a general attack against Luongson, he led comrades in his company in a direct thrust against a large railroad bridge, defeating the enemy who tenaciously guarded the bridge, to win a commendation second class for meritorious service. In the battle for Bangoaisan on the perimeter of Luongson, eighth company soldier Xiao Yicheng [5135 4448 2052] found that the ninth company had been cut off by an enemy heavy machinegun firing point. In order to win victory and without regard for his own safety, he led four comrades in an attack to outflank and envelop the enemy and draw the enemy's firepower. With the clever use of a hand grenade, he blew up the firing point and then led an assault on the position, killing eight enemies on the spot and capturing one heavy machinegun, and an assault rifle, clearing the obstacle for the ninth company, and winning a first class commendation for meritorious service.

Cadres and soldiers in this battalion responsible for communications liaison and assuring logistics also made great contributions to combat victory. In daylight and in darkness, in wind and rain, and even when cut off by enemy artillery fire, communications squad leader He Xinchun [0149 2450 2504] got instructions from higher command to each company on time. During the attack on Bangoaisan, ninth company's walkie-talkies were destroyed, and contact broken. At this critical time, he stepped forward bravely and resourcefully to travel through several of the enemy's interdiction lines to deliver orders from higher authority to the ninth company. Meeting the enemy on his way back, he was fearless. He opened fire on them, killing two enemy on the spot, and capturing one recoilless rifle and one squad machinegun, earning a commendation second class for valor. Eighth company mess officer, Li Kangcai [7812 1660 2088], led the mess squad and company detail personnel in the delivery of water, food, and ammunition to the front line and rescuing the wounded, braving enemy artillery fire to do so, to assure victory in battle, thereby winning a second citation second class.

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Attacks on Hills 391, 9

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79, p 2

[Article: "The Most Lovable People in the New Generation"]

[Text] Editor's Note: During the fighting in the self-defense counterattack to protect our borders, vast numbers of commanders in the Yunnan Border Defense Force were united as one, shared a bitter hatred of the enemy, were bold, powerful and indomitable, and completely invincible. They attacked Laoai, fought at Batay, conquered Mangliem, and captured Camduong, rolling up the enemy like a mat in a demonstration of both national and military prowess that stirred military and popular morale. Here some of their combat exploits are introduced to the readership.

The Attack on Hill "391"

Hill "391" was a high point on the Vietnam side of the Sino-Vietnam border along a line running from Nama to Lapman to Thaplap, and it was also a strongpoint at which the Vietnamese aggressors in this area were entrenched to make attacks on our side of the border. Here the mountain terrain is difficult of access, mountain forests and canyons lining both sides. On the front of the hill only a spine like a fishes backbone served as a passage. Atop the ridge, the Vietnamese aggressors had set up four or five defense lines, constructing a firepower network to interdict the passage by constructing vertical and horizontal interconnecting trenches, bunkers, and emplacements. A deputy regimental commander and captain in the Vietnamese aggressor army was in personal command of the hill.

At 3:10 pm on the afternoon of 18 February, a certain regiment of our border defense forces launched an attack on hill "391." Artillery troops first used their firepower to clear the roads. The fierce artillery fire frightened the enemy out of their wits. The first line of defense was very quickly wiped out by our forces. Then, the first battalion and the third battalion attacked, one from a hill to the south, and the other from the northwest flank. The task of making a frontal assault was handed to the fourth company, which had a glorious tradition of fierce fighting and fierce attack.

The cadres and soldiers of the fourth company carried forward this glorious tradition, and braving a rain of concentrated fire, it moved along the ridge to make a fierce assault. The company commander was out in front leading the attack, firing at the enemy while he climbed along the precipitous mountain road. The deputy squad leader of the rocket launcher squad, Tang Canshuang [0781 3503 7175], braved the shower of whistling bullets to attack the enemy's bunkers, destroying one after another of the enemy's fire points, and clearing the road of advance for his comrades in arms. The company very quickly broke through the enemy's second and third defense lines. Now the Vietnamese aggressor army acted as though it had gone mad. They scrambled around in their bunkers and trenches, and fired their anti-aircraft machineguns in flat trajectory in a vain attempt to use a network of fire to impede the advance of the soldiers of our fourth company. At this critical juncture, our artillery troops got the range of the enemy's

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anti-aircraft machinegun emplacements, and directed withering artillery fire on the enemy. Shouting loudly and with fixed bayonets, the cadres and soldiers of the fourth company assaulted the enemy fortifications. The deputy regimental commander was forced to bore his way out of his bunker, and he and more than 10 others rolled and crawled along the slope in an effort to escape, but were shot dead on the spot.

After the enemy's hill "391" had been completely occupied, the soldiers retrieved a "position daily log" from the enemy commander's site, which contained proof of the guilt of the Vietnamese aggressors in attacking our border territory. They also uncovered combat maps used in carrying out military provocations in our country's border areas and a large quantity of anti-Chinese propaganda.

Xinhuashe Correspondent Zhang Li [1729 4539]

Yang Rongming [2254 1345 2494] Who Fought a Swarm of Enemy Singlehandedly

Toward evening on 17 February, the third company of a certain unit of the Yunnan Border Defense Force launched an attack against the Vietnamese aggressors entrenched on hill number 9. The fourth and the ninth squads assaulted hill number 9 from hill number 10, which had already been occupied, and in the hollow between the two hills, they suddenly came under interdictory fire from enemy machineguns, and for a time the company's assault was blocked. At this critical juncture, the platoon leader, Tang Xiping [3282 2450 1627] made a snap decision, directing the two squads to withdraw quickly. Yang Songming, the fourth squad leader then came forward and asked to be responsible for providing cover for the withdrawal. He lay prone there, constantly firing to attract the enemy's fire. After his comrades had withdrawn from the danger area, Yang Songming was surrounded by more than 10 of the enemy. Faced with danger, he did not flinch, but remained calm. Scanning the terrain all around him, he saw that the enemy had him surrounded in a hollow, and that the terrain was very unfavorable for him. He made up his mind to fight to the death against the enemy. Seeing only Yang Songming moving about, the enemy rushed forward from all four sides brandishing assault guns only to be raked with a burst of fierce firing that left six dead and two wounded. Thrown into confusion by this sudden and violent attack, the enemy took to its heels and fled, and Yang Songming took the opportunity to come boldly charging out.

Yang Songming had not had anything to eat for a day and a night. He was exhausted; nevertheless, he continued to grope through the dark to return to his company. Along the way he found the severely wounded and unconscious leader of the sixth squad, Lo Huachun [5012 5478 4783] whom he lifted to his back, and carrying the weapons and equipment of both, walked with severe difficulty for more than a li, not reaching his own company until after 3 o'clock in the middle of the night. Not bothering to rest, before dawn, he lugged two rounds of artillery on his shoulders to the front and led the entire squad in combat. Between hills number 8 and 9, Yang Songming discovered several mess personnel of the Vietnamese army preparing food. Assault gun in hand, he attacked and three of the enemy fell as he fired. In this entire battle, he killed a total of nine enemies, wounded seven, and was cited for meritorious service.

Huang Songquan [7806 2646 2938] and Dai Yong [0108 0516]

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIGILANCE AGAINST SOVIET INCURSIONS IN HEIHO REPORTED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79 p 1

[Article: "The Strongly Fortified Northern Gate; Deeds of the Army and People of the Heihe Region in Uniting As One to Protect the Border"]

[Excerpt] While our heroic Guangxi and Yunnan defense forces were carrying out a self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors, the broad masses of military and people in Heihe Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province increased their vigilance a hundred fold to strictly defend the northern frontier of the motherland.

Heihe Prefecture located in the middle reaches of the Heilongjiang occupies an extremely important strategic position. The famed border city of Aihui is located in this prefecture, and on the opposite bank of the river lie Hailanpao and Liushisitun of Jiangdong. The broad masses of soldiers and people of Heihe Prefecture never forget the lessons of history. They are determined to guard the northern gate of the motherland, and to protect the building of the four modernizations in the motherland.

The Historic Tragedy Cannot Be Repeated

"For 10,000 li along the Long Jiang, the watchtowers are empty; the grass of the frontier is spattered with blood. The remains of Liushisitun are still there, but who will recover the vast Jiangdong?" This was a couplet written in "Songs of Longjiang" written at the time by Fudutongyaofusheng of Aihui in the Qing dynasty to describe the "1900 Russian Rampage," when the old Czar massacred the people of our country's Hailanpao, and Liushisitun of Jiangdong, burning Aihui City to the ground. According to the "County Annals of Aihu," in mid-July 1900, Czarist Russian aggressor forces under the command of Major General Gelibusiji [phonetic], commander of the Amur military district, forcibly drove the Chinese residents of Hailanpao to the banks of the Heilongjiang where they were whipped, bayoneted, and shot to drive them into the river. The people of Aihui on the opposite bank of the river witnessed the Czarist Russian aggressor forces, "wielding knives and axes and hacking right and left, butchering bodies, the sounds bringing tears to their eyes." The seriously wounded died on the riverbanks, and the lightly wounded died in the river. Those who were not wounded jumped into the river and drowned, their skeletons floating and choking the river." Following the great massacre at Hailanpao, the Czarist Russian

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aggressor army next launched a great slaughter that bathed Liushaitun in Jiang-dong. These two slaughters by Czarist Russian imperialism caused the tragic death of more than 14,000 innocent Chinese residents. Subsequently, the Czarist Russian aggressor army crossed the river on a large scale, surrounded Aihui and burned this more than 200 year old city to the ground. Lenin, the great leader of the proletariat angrily denounced this atrocity of imperial Russia, saying: "The Czarist government's policies in China are criminal policies." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, p 217). "They kill and burn, raze villages, and drive the common people into the Heilongjiang to drown. They shoot and bayonet defenseless residents and their wives and children." (Ibid, p 215). The Chinese people will never forget this historic tragedy of 79 years ago. The local government has established an exhibition hall in the old city of Aihui, and has collected much historical data and artifacts to record the crimes against China during the past 200 years of czarism new and old. The army and people of Heihe deeply understand that to slacken vigilance is to be beaten, and to be unprepared means inevitable disaster. Only when the army and the people are united as one to build an unbreechable rampart can the security of the motherland and the prosperous life of the people be protected. When the seventh company of a certain border defense unit garrisoning the old city of Aihui heard of the constant harassment and provocations by the Vietnamese aggressors along the Guangxi and Yunnan border and that our border defense forces had been forced to counterattack in self-defense, the cadres and soldiers said that the Vietnamese aggressors were egged on and supported by Soviet socialist imperialism. We are determined to intensify precautions to guard against provocations and trouble from Soviet socialist imperialism. In the snow-capped mountain ranges and in open country, cadres, soldiers and the militia will grope, crawl, roll, and fight, teaching and learning from each other, becoming skilled in a combination of native and foreign methods for fighting tanks, and practicing skills suited to fighting in intensely cold regions. In order to better prepare for the annihilation of the aggressor, the army and the people have built fortifications on important roads in mountain passes. Numerous old people and young children have actively been carrying tools into the mountains to help build fortifications and cannot be persuaded to leave. Everybody has braved bone chilling cold winds to wage war against the frozen ground, "bodies covered with sweat when they work, and bodies covered with frost when they stop," so that the good earth of the frontier will become a rampart for the defense of the motherland.

Vigilant Eyes Everywhere

The Heilongjiang in winter, blocked with ice and enveloped in snow, is like a white python separating two worlds. But Soviet socialist imperialism's evil claws often reach across the boundary river. In the Heihe region, numerous instances have occurred in which the Soviet army has crossed the boundary to intercept our patrols, to kidnap our citizens on the border, and even to attack with weapons killing and wounding our citizens in the border area and our border defense troops. Worse yet, they have steadily sent spies to sneak into our side to steal secret information. In fighting all these destructive plots of Soviet socialist imperialism, the army and people of Heihe Prefecture better understand the nature of Soviet socialist imperialism and increase their vigilance. Here is a story relating how a mess person and middle school students worked together to catch a spy. The messhall of a certain border defense company was located on the shores

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of the Heilongjiang. The mess squad leader Zheng Yonghe [6774 3057 0735] used the messhall as a sentry post, and while tending the fire and cooking, he unfailingly kept a watch out the windows, looking for anything moving on the river. One day toward evening, he was watching out of the window, when suddenly he discovered a reconnaissance vehicle crossing the ice from the opposite shore and headed for the main channel, something that had rarely happened in the past. He quickly ran out of the building to watch what was going on in front of him. Just then, on our own shore a guy carrying a bag was walking down the slope of the riverbank. He thought this man's movements were suspicious, and immediately ran back to the squad to make a report. Just at this time, six students from Aihui County Middle School were skating on the river, and they also saw this person. The students quietly discussed him briefly. One student then suddenly shouted: "One, two," and the other students joined in shouting, "Catch the spy." That guy had a guilty conscience, and as soon as he heard the shouting, he turned to go up the bank, taking to his heels and running. Just then Zheng Yonghe and two soldiers cut him off, captured him, and sent him to the Public Security Bureau. This was how the Soviet spy fell into a net.

The border defense troops here have proven themselves to be the most loyal and dependable sentries for the people of the motherland. The 127.1 observation post of a certain unit, garrisons a small island in the Heilongjiang. During the coldest days of the year when temperatures on the shore register 30 to 40 degrees below zero, temperatures on the river are even lower. When the weather is coldest, the windows of the sentry tower form a thick layer of ice blocking vision, and then the guards watch from outside the building despite the bone piercing cold winds. Squad leader Zou Jifu [6760 0679 4395] is a famous "living map." Every day he counts every grassy tract and every tree in the target area. After going off duty, he frequently goes down along the river to watch. When the weather is foul, this is a good opportunity for him to acquire greater skills in observation. He knows the terrain and the military installations in the observation area like the palm of his hand. He needs only look at its lights to know what the type of an aircraft is, and he needs only to hear the sound of a moving vehicle to know what vehicle it is.

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PLA UNITS SOLVE OFFSHORE ISLAND LIVING PROBLEMS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Xu Bosung [1776 0130 2646], Liu Xun [0491 6598], and Zhang Yuqiang [1728 3768 1730]: "Taking the Party's Concern and Warmth to the Islands; Certain Division in the Fuzhou Command Acts Realistically to Help Grassroots Solve Problems; Travelling Oil Generator Inspection and Repair Team of 37513 Unit Serves Offshore Islets and Scattered Units"]

[Text] Out of concern for the hardships of soldiers, and to solve real problems in company size units, the CCP Committee of a certain garrison regiment of the Fuzhou Command has done its best to create a fairly good living environment, so that commanders will keep their minds on the islands, love the islands, and guard the islands.

On the islands where rocks are numerous but soil scant, and where wind is plentiful but water in short supply, getting enough vegetables for the forces is a major problem. Formerly people were regularly sent to the mainland to buy vegetables, but because of difficulties with transportation, some islands far distant from the mainland might, during the season of high winds, go without fresh vegetables for from 10 days to half a month. The divisional CCP Committee decided to call upon companies to practice self-reliance and think up ways to achieve self-sufficiency in fresh vegetables and pork in the shortest possible time. Division leadership cadres probed the islands and carried out investigation and study. Together with commanders, they explored experiences in raising hogs and growing vegetables on the islands, then summarized and spread these experiences. Frequently vegetables grown on the islands were knocked down by high winds, so they built windbreak walls more than a meter high all around the vegetable gardens. The islands lack water, so they saved up water used for washing faces and hands and clothing to water the vegetables, and selected some vegetable varieties suited to growing on the islands for issue to companies. Now quite a few companies in units garrisoning the islands have gradually attained self-sufficiency in pork and fresh vegetables, and some companies have more than enough to meet their needs and are able to help the masses on the islands.

There is a shortage of water sources on the islands, and difficulties are frequently encountered in getting enough drinking water and water for other uses. Though numerous wells have been sunk during the past several years and numerous reservoirs built to store water, during times of drought, water

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continues to be a problem. Everyday some companies living in the mountains must waste a lot of effort in coming down the mountain to haul water. The division CCP Committee gained the approval of higher authority to allocate special funds for the construction of sea water purification projects and underground reservoirs on islands where sources of water are particularly lacking, and to lay pipelines to pump water up the mountains to end the difficulty island units have experienced in getting drinking water.

As regards problems pertaining to housing, because of the former lack of experience and limitations of the terrain, quite a few of the barracks for forces garrisoning the island have been haphazardly layed out; quality is poor; and lighting is bad. Recently the divisional CCP Committee carried out a comprehensive inspection of the barracks of garrisoning forces, and has made plans for a thorough change in the situation. During early November last year, divisional and regimental leaders made an inspection of organizational work units on the islands, seeking out cadres and soldiers for talks to find out their views. There is a lot of wind on the islands, and because the barracks are facing in the wrong direction, the soldiers said that they were cold in winter and hot in summer. During the period of the early summer rains in the south, because of the lack of any walkways on the old barracks, there was no place to stretch one's legs. Divisional and regimental leaders worked with barracks designers to conduct surveys and select sights, orient and design new barracks suited to the islands that faced north and south and had walkways that would be warm and windproof in winter and ventilated and cool in summer, spacious, and attractive.

The divisional CCP Committee was especially concerned about the cultural life of the garrisoning forces. They first made certain what cultural and athletic equipment provided by higher authority was needed by the garrisoning forces. Now every company on the islands has radios and television sets, and operates a library. More nourishment for the mind, and conditions for the study of scientific and cultural knowledge have been provided. The loving care of superior CCP committees and organizations has given great encouragement to island garrison commanders who are determined to contribute their efforts to strengthening the building of the islands.

A travelling oil generator inspection and repair team has been organized by the 37513 unit to inspect and repair oil generators for units on offshore islands and islets, and in only 5 months has made major repairs on six generators, and minor repairs on six generators, saving about 15,000 yuan thereby.

Most of the units in this force are spread over small islands in forward positions. Formerly when their oil generators broke down, they had to remove them from the islands with great difficulty to a plant for repair. In order to solve this problem, the forces CCP Committee held a special meeting in which it was decided to assign three repair technicians to set up a traveling oil generator repair team. Carrying tools and spare parts, they would visit island grassroots units to inspect the oil generators, and fix at once any problems they might find. There is a welter of generator types on the islands, some of which the repair team has never had anything to do with in the past. They thumbed through books and checked data, studying as they worked. Once when repairing an 80 horsepower generator about which they had no experience, they familiarized themselves with

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the machine during the day and consulted their reference aids at night, taking it apart, comparing it, and checking it over and over more than 10 times. They finally got rid of the trouble, restoring the generator to a fine technical state.

While giving attention to island-to-island inspection, they took note of the situation in which grassroots oil generator personnel were only able to operate the equipment but not repair it, and actively trained technical mainstay cadres for the island forces. The repair team comrades would take the apprentices on their repair rounds. Whenever they came to a place, they would take the equipment apart in the company of the oil generator personnel, and eliminate the trouble with them, both fixing and teaching as they went. They also devoted time to passing on their own practical experience, using their rest periods, evenings, and Sundays to give individual technical guidance. They have now trained 27 oil generator personnel for the island forces so that they have a certain technical proficiency, and now virtually no repairs are made off island.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY EXPLOITS OF YUNNAN BORDER DEFENSE UNITS REPORTED

Zhao Zhonglin

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79, p 2

[Article by Zhang Lingxiao [1728 0407 7197], Cao Jinhua 2580 6930 5478], and Zheng Jian [6774 0256]: "Zhao Zhonglin [6392 1813 2651] Who Attacks Like a Ferocious Tiger"]

[Text] The eighth company of a certain unit of Yunnan Defense Forces, which had point duties, quickly penetrated the Vietnamese Army's area number 61 like an arrow released from a bowstring. Along the way, a major enemy fortified hill position blocked the eighth company's way. Here the enemy had layed out vertical and horizontal trenches and set up open and hidden firing sites. The enemy had completely stripped all trees and vegetation from the top of the mountain, and only a squat stump remained here and there along the slope. The eighth company launched an attack on this hill. Sixth squad leader Zhao Zhonglin courageously took the point, leading the squad in an assault on the hill. He had machine gunners Li Guanghong [2621 0342 4767] and Guan Kailin [4619 7030 2651] provide cover, while he himself braved the enemy's firepower by leaping from one stump to another, rapidly drawing close to the enemy. When he was at a distance of a slightly more than 20 meters from the enemy, he tossed several hand grenades one after another, and took advantage of the gunpowder smoke created by the explosions to leap like a ferocious tiger to the front of the enemy's fortifications, raking with fire the enemy in their trenches. He shot three enemy in a row and broke through the enemy's front line.

Suddenly, Zhao Zhonglin discovered an enemy soldier sticking his head up out of a trench on the left flank, his hand in the act of uncapping a grenade. He swung his muzzle around to fire when a hail of machinegun bullets came firing out of a hidden bunker hitting him in the abdomen and breaking his right arm. The assault gun in his hand fell involuntarily to the ground. At this critical juncture, he waved with his left arm, gave a shout, and charged toward the enemy in their trenches. This enemy hurriedly pulled his head back into his position. Zhao Zhonglin jumped in after him, spread both legs and used his backside to hold down the enemy's head, and grabbed the enemy's assault gun, which he used, despite great pain, to pound the back of the enemy beneath him. Within a short while this enemy soldier no longer moved.

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Soldiers Li Guanghong and Guan Kailin were worried about the squad leader, and after smashing the enemy, the two of them came rushing only to see Zhao Zhonglin forcibly holding the enemy down while pounding his back with a rifle held in one hand. When this enemy soldier who had been knocked unconscious began to come to, he again began to struggle. Li Guanghong then took aim with his bayonet at the nape of the enemy's neck and thrust it in fiercely. They wanted to bandage Zhao Zhonglin's wounds, but Zhao Zhonglin pushed the two of them away, ordering them to attack at once. Their eyes brimming with tears, the two soldiers quickly charged into the enemy.

Zhao Zhonglin gloriously sacrificed himself. In order to commemorate his heroic exploits, the CCP Committee of the unit awarded him a first class merit citation posthumously, and awarded a second class merit citation collectively to the sixth squad.

Gu Wenrong

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Wang Xiaofeng [3769 1321 1496] and Fan Kuangfu [5400 0562 1133]: "Flame Throwing Warrior, Gu Wenrong [0657 2429 2837]"]

[Text] On 17 February, the second company of a certain unit of the Yunnan Border Defense Force launched an attack on hill "318." The soldiers valiantly killed the enemy, and by 8:52, only one final enemy firing point remained, and it was the largest of them all. At this firing point, a tunnel connected three communication trenches. The enemy holed up inside was extremely foxy, hiding around a corner in the tunnel when firing was taking place, only to come out to the mouth of the tunnel and into the communication trenches to offer stubborn resistance once the firing had stopped. The second company had attacked the position without success several times. This time flamethrower Gu Wenrong, who had been attached to the second company, was burning with impatience. He was determined to wipe out the enemies in the firing point.

Under covering fire from light and heavy machineguns, and carrying a flame thrower on his back, Gu Wenrong advanced in a crouch along a communications trench. The enemy discovered him and ferociously directed strafing fire toward him. Gu Wenrong hit the dirt at once. The bullets whistled over his head, and he continued to crawl forward. When he got close to the mouth of the enemy tunnel, Gu Wenrong discovered that if he were to fire from a prone position here, his cone of fire would only go over the top of the bunker. What was to be done? Suddenly he leaped up, rushed forward, and stuck the muzzle of the flamethrower into the mouth of the enemy's bunker tunnel. The enemy panicked but was about to resist when Gu Wenrong suddenly fired. One enemy was immediately set on fire, and another enemy set afire and trailing a mass of flames jumped out of the mouth of the tunnel. Our follow-up units quickly rushed forward to wipe out the enemy and take hill "319." In order to commemorate Gu Wenrong's heroic exploits, the CCP Committee at a higher level of authority awarded him a second class merit citation.

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Li Shuibo

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79 p 3

[Article by Bang Gui [6721 6311], Xue Ning [1331 1380], Shi Jiu [4258 6383], and Qing Fa [1987 3127]: "Li Shuibo [2621 3055 3134], Hero in the Style of Yang Gensi [2799 2704 1835]"]

[Text] A certain unit in the Yunnan Border Defense Force is extolling the name of a Yang Gensi style hero. He is a squad leader in the engineering platoon of a special task company, and member of the Communist party, Li Shuibo.

Before dawn on 23 February, Li Shuibo led three soldiers to a nameless place to the south of Dainai to lay oriented landmines. They had just buried the mines but had not yet had time to arm them when the enemy launched an attack and pressed close to them little by little. The four of them carried four assault rifles, eight hand grenades, and one bangalore torpedo. Waiting until the enemy got close to them, they opened fire suddenly, instantly killing four people. An enemy hand grenade was thrown into their position and was about to explode before their very eyes when Li Shuibo, in disregard of his own life, leaped forward, grabbed the hand grenade and threw it back. Some of the enemy were killed and others wounded. They retreated. Unwilling to suffer defeat, the enemy again launched an attack. Two of the comrades on the bangalore team were wounded, one comrade was killed, and Li Shuibo had taken a bullet in the leg. By now their ammunition and hand grenades had been all used up, but the frenzied enemy was closing in around them screaming and shouting. Then, Li Shuibo took the remaining bangalore torpedo, leaped out of the trench, pulled the firing pin, and rushed toward the group of enemy soldiers. "Blam," a tremendous explosion sounded, and the enemy fell all around.

When the fighting was over, comrades went to the spot where Li Shuibo had heroically given his life, and saw at the side of this heroic soldier's body the corpses of six of the enemy. Li Shuibo's action had made a reality of the combat oath he had sworn many times to his Party branch: "If I am required to bleed for the revolution, I will do so without quibbling, and if it requires that I give my life, I will give it calmly!" A superior CCP Committee awarded him a first class citation, and called upon the leadership of the defense force to title him, "combat hero in the style of Yang Gensi."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEED FOR THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ENEMY EMPHASIZED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 79 p 3

[Article by Huo Dongyou [7202 2639 0645] and Yang Yuchen [2799 3768 6591]: "It is Necessary to Thoroughly Study Combat Adversaries"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Beginning with this issue, the special page titled "Learn Military Matters" will run a special column titled, "Chats on Military Strategy and Tactics," the object of which will be to provide wide opportunities for the airing of views to enliven thinking on military science. Right now, this column is devoted primarily to publicizing, studying, and evaluating the experiences of our border defense forces in combat during the self-defense counter-attack against Vietnam, and to studying and exploring military science and difficult problems in military theory to promote the pace of modernization of China's armed forces.

Just like the things learned by millions upon millions of people during the revolutionary period, when more was learned in a week than during the course of a year of muddled living, the 17 days of combat during the counterattack for self-defense under conditions of real warfare provided numerous things otherwise unobtainable from education and training in ordinary games. This precious wealth, which could not have been bought at any price, we must treasure and value. In order to make it become a common source of sustenance for the future building of our armed forces, it must be put through a conscientious process of summarization and study to elevate it to a high degree of military science and theory. Fulfillment of this task of "elevation" is, without doubt, an important responsibility in academic research.

In order to do a good job of summarizing and studying experiences in combat during the self-defense counterattack, we plan to publicize three aspects of the "combat results" that everyone has studied. The first is to study the

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ordinary in terms of the special. For example: war as a continuation of political struggle; a look at the justice of war in terms of the defeat of a 'third military power'; training and experience; modern warfare as not being an immutable form; the position of subjective activity in modern warfare; attention to the study of military topography; doing a good job of assuring logistics, etc. Second is to summarize the overall in terms of the partial. Examples are: discussion of coordinated warfare among infantry, tanks, and artillery; overall strength and an overall conception; flexible command; combat style, etc. Third is analysis of some classic combat examples.

"Chats on Military Strategy and Tactics" continues the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom; let a hundred schools of thought content," each person presenting his own views, and speaking his own mind freely. In analyzing specific combat situations, before the fact "Zhu Geliang's" [a wise and resourceful statesman in China's history] will be welcome, and after the fact "Zhu Geliang's" will not be rejected.

It is hoped that commanders throughout the armed forces, particularly those in units with combat experience, will join with us in summarizing their experiences and publicizing them.

In their self-defense counterattack combat against Vietnam, our border defense forces produced numerous rich combat experiences. One of the most important was to act in accordance with realities to intensify study of the combat adversary so as to be able to adopt flexible and mobile tactics and strategy on the basis of the characteristics of the enemy's tactics. Now we are diligently studying and assimilating this experience, and undertaking a thorough study of the enemy army. This has extremely great significance in meeting requirements for the modernization of the armed forces and of future wars.

Study of the enemy and thorough familiarity with the enemy are major prerequisites for subjugation of the enemy and the attainment of victory. One of the main reasons why our armed forces that were engaged in this self-defense counterattack combat against Vietnam became stronger the more they fought was adeptness in learning about warfare from warfare itself, gradually deepening their understanding and perception of the Vietnamese Army as their experience in combat developed. Once our forces figured out the tactics of the Vietnamese Army--breaking the whole into parts, dispersal of fixed points, concealment of main forces by burrowing into holes, and sneak attacks under cover of darkness--we promptly adopted corresponding tactics and countermeasures using small teams to go after dispersed forces, ambushing the enemy's sneak attacks, pinning down forces in their holes, and such flexible and mobile tactics, so that we maintained the initiative throughout. No wonder that foreign critics said that even though Chinese forces had not fought for more than 20 years, their application of tactics was surprisingly good. Had we not understood the enemy, and had we not entirely figured out the temperament of our combat adversary but proceeded to array large forces for attack everywhere, the results might easily have been like "using a fist to hit a flea."

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In comparison with our experiences in this self-defense counterattack combat, our ordinary education and training, and our study of our combat adversary was far from adequate, dwelling as it did on understanding of general characteristics of weapons and equipment, and being content with the memorization of some data. A murky notion of the characteristics of the enemy's tactics naturally could not produce any clear, scientific countermoves or flexible combat methods to keep one move ahead of the enemy. One state of mind was biased about studying the combat characteristics of the enemy, supposing that it would be time enough to discuss the subject once fighting had begun, and supposing that in ordinary times one should concentrate energies on training one's forces well and everything would be all right. They did not realize that the principle of early success in warfare required that we thoroughly study the enemy in advance of war, and that the education and training of our forces in ordinary times should also be directed toward the characteristics of the enemy's tactics, positively not conducting training in a closed room without any targets to shoot at.

Thorough study of enemy forces requires adherence to the concept of one divides into two. Only when the strengths and weaknesses of the enemy's weapons, equipment, techniques, and tactics are understood can one circumvent his strengths and attack his weaknesses for victory in combat. There were two tendencies meriting attention in our studies. One was parochial arrogance and blind optimism, talking with great delight about the enemy's shortcomings, weaknesses, and aspects of a paper tiger while touching only lightly upon his long points, strengths, and aspects of a real tiger, isolatedly and lopsidedly emphasizing use of existing equipment to win victory over an enemy possessed of modern equipment, thereby developing a blind self-confidence, lowering one's guard, and slighting the enemy. The other tendency was to look only at the advantages possessed by the enemy's arms and equipment without looking at the hidden weaknesses behind these advantages, or even "turning pale at the mention of a tiger" in reference to the enemy's arms and equipment, frequently expressing a sense of pessimism, gloom, and inertia. The practical experience of the self-defense combat have told us that modern arms and equipment require corresponding battlefield conditions and various measures to safeguard the equipment, and that one must look at the enemy's equipment, tactics, and techniques in terms of one dividing into two, and study by seeking truth in facts. For example, the assault force of the enemy's massed tanks is, naturally, not to be underestimated; however, the large quantities of petroleum required to supply them in in-depth combat operations poses numerous difficulties. The atomic weapons of an enemy, though certainly possessing very great ability to kill and injure, also hurt the enemy's objective of plunder in launching a war of aggression, and limit his ability to advance. The enemy's modern reconnaissance techniques are truly well developed and advanced, but they are also helpful in our revealing a false situation while hiding the real one, beating the enemy at his own game. After all, there is, always one thing to conquer another in the world, and a view that sees only weaknesses without seeing strengths, or sees only strengths without seeing weaknesses cannot be said to be one whereby one truly "knows the adversary," but rather is a lopsided study of enemy forces.

Thoroughgoing study of enemy forces and full knowledge of one's combat adversaries also requires being alert to their development. Everything develops and changes, and so it is with national military situations. Take Vietnam, for example. Essentially it is a small, weak country, but ever since the end of the war against

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Japan, it has received some American "property," and after (word illegible) the Soviet revisionists, it has styled itself "number three in the world," like a dog threatening people on the strength of its master's power. As a result of continuous warfare, the Vietnam army has accumulated some combat experience, and tactically it has improved to a fairly great extent. However, an armed force opposed to aggression was suddenly transformed into an aggressive tool of the hegemonists, and its combat strength greatly declined. If we were not to pay attention to these new political and military situations, but make a study of the Vietnamese army on the basis of the situation 10 years ago, it would be very difficult indeed to get an accurate understanding of this combat adversary. Development of the Soviet army is the same way. In order to achieve hegemony over the world, the Brezhnev renegade clique fears only that it will fall behind militarily, so it does everything in its power to carry out an arms race. Take the case of guided missiles, for example, which have been replaced three times over a period of somewhat more than 10 years. Rather great developments have also taken place in other things as well, such as combat aircraft, surface ships, submarines, anti-missile and radar systems, and command and communications equipment. If we have no real idea of these developments, and if we have no predictions about their future development, it will be virtually impossible to avoid making the mistake of taking measures without regard for changes in circumstances. At the outset of World War II, because France did not understand on time the upgrading of the German army's mobility or how the German army had changed its tactics, it acted blindly, using the old standbys of World War I, in a vain effort to use the "Maginot Line" to block the German army, only to suffer a crushing defeat by the "Blitzkrieg tactics" of the German army. The old lesson of history that "the overturned cart ahead is a warning to the cart behind" should be diligently borne in mind.

Study of one's combat adversary poses still another problem that should be raised: to dare to emancipate one's mind and let the enemy be one's "teacher." Not only is it necessary to be adept in learning the enemy's advanced techniques, but it is equally necessary to be adept at learning the enemy's tactics that accord with objective laws. "Aiya! Isn't the raising of such a question capitulationism?" No, because our "seeking a teacher in the enemy" has as its objective victory over the enemy. According to foreign critics, the guerrilla tactics used by the Vietnamese forces during this self-defense combat had been learned from the Chinese. There is nothing strange about this. If they learned them well, we can learn them back in a case of "returning something to its rightful owner." Things that they did not learn well and which were reasons for their defeat, we can summarize and accept a lesson in teaching by negative example. In short, even though the Vietnamese forces have been vanquished by us, we still desire to honor this "old third" as a "teacher." So long as we are able to give attention to taking the long points of everyone, we will be even more able to be invincible.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRAINING REFORM BASED ON BORDER WAR EXPERIENCE

Introduction

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 16 Apr 79 p 1

[Discussion: "How Should We Train in Order To Suit the Demands of Modern Warfare?"]

[Text] Are grenades better the farther they are thrown? Should bayonet training be included in military sports? Are satchel charges effective against tanks? Opinions have long differed on such questions. After the counter-attack against Vietnam, the two differing sides got new arguments from it. Practice is the only criterion to examine one's understanding. It does not matter if for a time understanding cannot be unified, but all of us must try our best not to commit metaphysical errors. In this discussion each airs his own views. We believe that by fully discussing them we will ultimately find those that are more correct and comprehensive.

Overthrown Grenades

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 16 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhixiang [3769 5268 4382], Deputy Section Chief, Military Training Department, Kunming Unit]

[Text] "Overthrown Grenades Are Ineffective"

What should mark the technical training of infantry in order to suit the demands of actual warfare? We have gained new understanding after this defensive counterattack. In this war the consumption of grenades and explosives was low and bayonets were hardly used at all. This is closely related to the continuous improvement of our equipment. Our artillery firepower has been strengthened and automatic firearms have increased. We generally used battle-sight firearms (40 mm rocket launchers, 82 mm recoilless guns and 60 mm guns) to destroy enemy firing points and bunkers. There were few opportunities to use satchel charges and bangalores to attack the enemy. Only when battle-sight firearms fell short did we adopt explosives. This greatly differs from wars fought in the past. In former wars our firepower was insufficient and we had to use mainly bangalores and grenades to destroy enemy firing

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points and strong points. But today the infantry coordinates, regardless of the scale of the battle, so the role of these weapons has relatively decreased. In former wars troops had to use quite a few grenades in each battle. But in this defensive counterattack a soldier carrying four grenades in a battle generally did not use them all. Accuracy in throwing grenades is very important in combat. In fact, a grenade can only be thrown to a distance of 30 to 35 meters, just enough to use the short interval after the blast to make a swift assault. If a grenade is overthrown the effect of the blast cannot be used. Therefore, it does not accord with actual warfare if training in grenade throwing demands distance and not accuracy. After one has been trained to throw a grenade 40 meters, one can train to throw grenades in various types of terrain and postures.

Bayonet, Grenade Training

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 16 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Ren Haiquan [0117 3189 3123], Military Training Department, Shenyang Unit: "Training In Bayonet Fighting and Use of Grenades"]

I wish to discuss my own views on several much debated questions in the training of infantry sub-units.

1. It Is Not Appropriate to Include Bayonet Training In Military Sports

Daring to fight with a bayonet is a glorious tradition of our army. In the war years the heroic spirit of our army in bayonet fighting terrified the enemy. Some comrades say that in modern warfare the most obvious problem is fighting tanks and that the bayonet is no longer useful. I think the first half of the statement is correct but the second half is too extreme. From the circumstances of the defensive counterattack at the Chinese-Vietnamese border, the Vietnamese forces did not dare to fight ours with bayonets. Some comrades proposed to turn bayonet training into a military sport and some even demand the abolition of bayonet training. I believe these are not appropriate. Of course, it is not suitable to put aside too much time for bayonet training; the tendency to purely seek orderly for formation and good appearance must be overcome. During training, emphasis must be placed on the needs in actual combat. After a certain amount of training in basic moves, emphasis must be shifted to face-to-face bayonet training so that the fighters will learn the true art of practical application.

2. Grenades Must Be Thrown Accurately and Far

For a time there was a phenomenon of stressing only distance in grenade training. At that time, quite a few articles were published in the newspapers which pointed out the harmfulness of this phenomenon and the problem was quickly resolved. However, another phenomenon followed. Quite a few comrades believe that training to throw grenades is not important and that it is a waste of energy to practice throwing them far. No longer does anyone keep records or talk about the average distance each unit can throw. This is also an abnormal phenomenon. Experience during the defensive counterattack on the Chinese-Vietnamese border has proved that grenades are still a good, close-combat weapon in modern warfare. The training to throw grenades is one of the five great skills of the infantry which cannot be ignored. Training for accuracy is necessary, but distance is also useful. It is appropriate to throw far so that a grenade exploding two to three meters above ground will increase the casualty area by shell fragments, which is particularly effective for annihilating group targets and enemy in trenches or on reverse slopes. Clearly,

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training for accurate and long distance throwing should be equally stressed so that they complement each other. A unit's average throwing distance, data on the rates of passing and of first-class qualifiers can all reflect to a certain degree the quality of training of the unit. Why isn't this mentioned?

3. Fighting Tanks With Satchel Charges Cannot Be Categorically Rejected

Can satchel charges be used to fight tanks? This is a question that has caused much debate in recent years. I believe that the use of satchel charges to fight tanks is not only a necessity for the present but will continue to be so even after we are extensively equipped with modern weapons such as anti-tank guided missiles as a supplementary measure in fighting tanks by the infantry. This is because increasing anti-tank firepower essentially means building more anti-tank firearm units and sub-units. It is not possible for each infantry soldier to be equipped with an anti-tank guided missile launcher. Most of the soldiers will still be using light armament, satchel charges and other equipment to fight enemy tanks and motorized infantry. Therefore, the use of satchel charges to fight tanks cannot be rejected categorically. We must warmly support the creative spirit of cadres and fighters, and should not discard the magic weapon that results from combined indigenous and foreign methods.

Three Fights, Three Defenses

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 16 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Sun Fengrang [1327 7685 6245], Guangxi Border Unit: "Three Fights and Three Defenses Are Still the Emphasis of Training"]

Conventional weapons including rifles, grenades and bangalores of our troops played a very great role in the counterattack against Vietnam. However, the three fights and three defenses were not used. Some comrades have therefore concluded: Rifles, grenades and satchel charges can be solely relied on to fight a war under modern conditions. Such a conclusion is not comprehensive.

True, the conventional weapons in our possession have played a mighty role in combat. They have refuted the incorrect view of some comrades who believe that existing equipment cannot fight a modern war. However, the following points must be noted in considering the role of these weapons:

First, these conventional weapons played their mighty role in coordination with the powerful artillery of our forces. In major and minor battles, infantry sub-units generally accompanied artillery troops and other kinds of heavy equipment. Some even accompanied tanks. In offensive or defensive warfare these long-medium range firearms effectively coordinated with infantry sub-units. Therefore, the future training of infantry sub-units should not only emphasize technical training and skill with hand weapons, but must vigorously include coordination among arms of the services so that fighters will understand how to take advantage of the aftereffects of an artillery attack, start a quick assault, and be good at movements under artillery fire. This is precisely our weak link in past training.

Second, the object in this war was the infantry. Great numbers of tanks, planes and modern weapons were not used in combat. Conventional weapons were primarily used. But Soviet equipment, guiding ideology in combat and characteristics in strategy will

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all utilize large numbers of tanks, armored cars, planes, paratroopers, atomic and chemical weapons. It is necessary to fight the armed forces of social-imperialism primarily with the three fights and three defenses. One cannot hold that since they were not used in the war against Vietnam the three fights and three defenses are not important.

Bayonet Training

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 16 Apr 79 p 1

[Letter from Su Jianxin [5685 1696 2450], Assistant Squad Leader: "Bayonet Training Can Be Halted"]

In the discussion "How should we train in order to suit the demands of modern warfare" in the army newspapers, some comrades have suggested the inclusion of bayonet training in military sports. After the counterattack we find the role that bayonets played in the fighting was extremely small. Bayonets were only used in individual cases when unarmed or scattered troops were encountered. This clearly shows that under the condition of substantial training for the infantry, bayonet training is like a singer who does not practice his voice but only his show techniques, giving up something important for something less. Furthermore, future opponents in war will be much better equipped than the Vietnamese forces.

After the counterattack we also find that in modern warfare, mines are not only extensively used in defensive warfare but also have a great role to play in offensive warfare such as cutting off the enemy's retreat route, resisting assault by the enemy, and safeguarding both flanks from the threat of enemy reinforcement.

For these reasons, I strongly call for an immediate halt to bayonet training and for an increase in courses such as mine clearance and mine laying.

Editor's note: The suggestion of adding training in mine removal and mine laying is good. That of putting a complete "halt" to bayonet training seems extreme. However, in view of the place and role of bayonet fighting in future practical warfare, whether we can suitably reduce the duration of its training or should include it in military sports remains debatable.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARDUOUS STRUGGLE VIEWED AS KEY TO FUTURE

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Apr 79 p 1

[Commentary: "Arduous Struggle Is Still a Must"]

[Text] The defensive counterattack at the Chinese-Vietnamese border has proved that our old traditions and old ways still exist, one of which is arduous struggle. We have previously given quite a few reports on deeds in this respect. The news report published today, "Motherland, be proud of your heroic sons and daughters," once again displays the glorious picture of the people's army in their extreme hardships and difficulties, brave and heroic fight. These heroic and outstanding achievements are deeply moving and will undoubtedly play a highly inspiring and instructive role in our daily life.

The great Chinese Communist Party and the great Chinese People's Liberation Army which it leads are noted for their arduous struggle. Countless revolutionary martyrs have languished in enemy prisons; thousands and thousands of the people's fighters have sacrificed themselves on the battlefield. On the road of the long march they had to eat grass, roots, and tree bark, and after the liberation of Shanghai they had to sleep on the streets. Scenes of this arduous struggle still stir the hearts of the people today. Arduous struggle is our political character and the safeguard of carrying out the party line. Moreover, near the end of the democratic revolution and on the eve of the launching of the socialist revolution and reconstruction, Comrade Mao Zedong warned the whole party: "Be sure that comrades keep up with the style of being modest and prudent and not arrogant and rash. Be sure that comrades keep up with the way of arduous struggle." In the long march which we are undertaking, our armed forces shoulder the glorious task of defending the construction of the four modernizations. We strongly need to develop the tradition of arduous struggle. We have been called to do precisely this by our 11th National Congress and the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Party Committee, the Military Commission Conference, and the National Military and Political Work Conference. The problem is that there are many factors, particularly the destruction by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," which have caused some of our comrades to forget this tradition. Therefore, it is even more necessary to advocate and encourage the tradition of arduous struggle.

The need for arduous struggle is, fundamentally speaking, determined by our highest revolutionary ideals, and is a necessity for realizing the magnificent goal of socialism's four modernizations. Our country has been liberated for almost 30 years and great changes have taken place in every aspect. Relying on the single-heartedness

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and arduous struggle of all its nationalities and people, our country has already turned the poor and backward conditions left behind by the old society into initial prosperity. However, a large population and a poor foundation to start with remain the two basic things we cannot forget when we think of problems and do our work. Ours is a country with 900 million people of whom 800 million are peasants and production is still undeveloped. Our country is vast but arable land is not plentiful, being only 7 percent of the total area. Our resources are rich but much of them have not been clearly explored, exploited and used. Thus they are still not real resources for production. Particularly in these last 10 years or so, the destruction by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has caused the national economy to be imbalanced and on the brink of collapse. Its serious consequences have not yet been removed. What does this show us? It shows that we cannot but struggle arduously. The construction of our four modernizations must proceed from the basic conditions of our country and must follow the Chinese way of modernization. We should unite better with full vigor and vitality; work, study, and produce intensely; persevere in including hard work and frugality in arduous struggle; overcome all difficulties along the road forward; and build ours into a great socialist country that is modern and strong.

There are bound to be difficulties on our road forward, and we should rely on the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle to triumph over all of them. In the recent defensive counterattack we anticipated all kinds of difficulties as much as possible, but there are always unexpected ones. We never encountered such complicated terrain before, so how could we anticipate it? No matter how hard we exerted ourselves in logistics and supply, some units which undertook deep-thrust operations fought continuously and even had to miss several meals. Fighting is like this. Can difficulties of one sort or another come about during peacetime construction? Yes, and in just this way. Unfavorable weather, droughts, and floods are, at least for the foreseeable future, unavoidable. We want to make big strides on all fronts and in all trades and professions, but as financial and material resources are limited it is not possible for all of us to do so. Things in the world have always been like this, they cannot go smoothly without any difficulties. Success always accompanies difficulties and only by overcoming difficulties do we have success. Difficulties existed not only in the past; they exist now and will come in the future. Many are foreseeable but quite a few are not. Never can we merely look at the side of success and not that of difficulties. We would rather anticipate a few more difficulties. Of course, our difficulties are basically different from those of all decadent and dying classes. For them, quite a few difficulties are deadly and basically insurmountable. All our difficulties can be overcome eventually. One of the reasons why we can overcome difficulties is that we have the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle under the party leadership.

In former war years we had nothing or very little. Circumstances forced us to struggle arduously. Now with political power for the whole state, ours has become the ruling party and our cadres possess varying degrees of authority to muster and allocate materials and wealth. The greed for luxury has grown among some people. They become addicted to luxury, let laziness become a habit, enjoy high position and live in ease and comfort, and give no serious thought to anything, gravely separating themselves from the masses. Some engage in special privileges beyond the system and stipulations, use public office for private gain, turn what is public into private, and act generously at the expense of the state for personal luxuries. Some people are not motivated by private gains but they blindly give instructions for spending and feel no pain when they see state wealth being wasted, forgetting that they are

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the servants of the people. They have absolutely no right to be wasteful if they value the slightest possession of the people. Arduous struggle is the virtue of we Communists. For a party member and a cadre, a temporary period of arduous struggle is easy, but it is truly not easy to maintain the value of a thrifty and simple life, a vigorous revolutionary fighting will, and a heroic and brave self-sacrificing spirit for a lifetime. But we must be able to do it. If we cannot be unshakable by poverty and lowliness, unsubdued by force, unafraid of hardship or death, and able to put worry before pleasure--then how can we be regarded as communist party members and revolutionary cadres!

Of course, advocating arduous struggle does not mean showing no concern for the daily life of the masses. Our goal to struggle arduously is to build ours into a prosperous and wealthy country, increase the living standard of all the people in their material culture. Our cadres must care about the fighters and the higher level must care about the lower level. Each of our units and the leadership of each unit should worry about all the problems of the personnel under them. All problems that must be resolved and can be resolved should be resolved to the utmost. Adopting the bureaucratic attitude of indifference toward problems concerning the personal interests of the masses is not acceptable. At the same time we must make clear that the improvement of material and cultural life cannot exceed the limit of what our economic circumstances allow. No matter how rational our demands may be, we do not have the capability so solve all the problems but can only make gradual improvement on the basis of developing production. When production expands and the state has more accumulation, many problems can be resolved with relative ease. It is impossible to improve daily life if production makes no progress and accumulation does not increase.

There are many touching deeds of arduous struggle in the defensive counterattack at the Chinese-Vietnamese border which we should extensively use to educate our units and young people. To educate the young people we must first educate the middleaged and the elderly. Due to the increase in age, changes in their physical conditions and the requirements of work, it is not realistic to demand that leading cadres at all levels be exactly the same as the young people in every respect. It is incorrect to engage in equalitarianism. However, leading cadres should take the lead and exemplify themselves for the young people to maintain an indomitable fighting will, wholeheartedly serve the people, consider the country of 900 million people in everything we do, strictly implement the fiscal and economic regulations stipulated by party and state, and seek no private gains. We must all struggle arduously, resolutely and earnestly implement the general and specific policies of the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and contribute to the four modernizations of our country.

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COMPANY POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR DIES IN HEROIC FEAT

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Apr 79 p 1

[Report: "Model Political Instructor He Zixing [0735 5261 5281] Enthusiastically Carried Out Wartime Political Work--Uniting the Company Regiment Into a Strong Fighting Collective--Bravely Sacrificing Himself in a Frontal Assault at the Crucial Moment; Posthumously Awarded a First-Class Merit Citation"]

[Text] In the defensive counterattack by a certain unit of the Yunnan border guards there appeared a model political instructor who was good at mobilizing, organizing and inspiring cadre fighters to unite and fight through vigorous political and ideological work--He Zixing, a cadre of the Naxi nationality. When the leading comrades of the condolence group of the central authorities heard the report on his heroic deeds, they pointed out: In the new historical period of speeding up the construction of the four modernizations, our country must strengthen the party's political and ideological work and must have thousands upon thousands of faithful political cadres like He Zixiang.

He Zixiang was a political instructor of the 6th Company of a certain frontier defense unit. For a long time this company has undertaken tasks in military-agricultural production. Its personnel comes from 8 units and 13 nationalities and most of its cadres are newly promoted. Last November, He Zixing became the political instructor of the 6th Company. To counterattack Vietnamese aggressors the company contingent carried out in tense pre-combat training at the beginning of this year. Through in-depth and painstaking political and ideological work, He Zixing united the whole company contingent into a strong fighting collective. In combat, the political work of the 6th Company was active. Its cadre fighters fought boldly, vigorously and tenaciously, completing their mission with distinction. Hence the company contingent was collectively honored with a Merit Citation, First-Class.

As soon as the defensive counterattack combat mission came down, He Zixing, realigning the ideological conditions of the company, promptly convened a conference of the party branch to analyze and study it. Then he adopted a variety of forms to carry out education, speedily unifying the ideology of the comrades of the whole company under the battle command of the higher level. The company promptly carried out education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism among cadre fighters, putting forth four slogans for action: Fight bravely, fear no sacrifices, fight the enemy and render meritorious service, and win honor for the country! Morale was high among the cadre fighters engaged in battle. A plan for fighting the enemy and rendering meritorious service was drawn up from individual fighters to squads and platoons. Quite a few comrades even made out applications to join the party and the CYL at the front

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lines. The 6th Company was the first to submit to the battalion party committee a resolution to fight the enemy and to render meritorious service. It also challenged other company contingents.

He Zixing had deep proletarian feelings for all cadre fighters of the company. He cared for and trusted them politically and showed consideration for them and helped them in their daily lives. Squad and platoon leaders are the mainstay of a company in battle. He Zixing found time to hold heart-to-heart talks with them as well as with many party and regiment members, understanding their family life, work performance and ideological sentiments, and encouraging them to play exemplary and leading roles in work and combat. The men had never fought in a battle and some began to get nervous. He Zixing mobilized the backbone leaders to work at every level and even held individual heart-to-heart talks with these comrades, comparing and analyzing the various conditions for sure victory by our forces, thus removing their ideological worries. He was also very concerned with some comrades and wholeheartedly helped to solve their real personal and family problems so that they had less worries and could go into battle with a light pack.

He Zixing was good at carrying out active and vigorous propaganda work and giving encouragement. At the crucial moment in battle he was good at putting forth simple and effective slogans to inspire the unit. In the early morning of 17 February the No 6 Company reached the assault take-off position. To remove the nervous feelings of some of the comrades he used the time before the attack to give the whole company a brief pep talk. At the end he encouraged them saying: "We will sing as we return from victory and the people of the motherland will line up to welcome us." Immediately, in a wave of laughter, everyone's nervousness turned into a strong desire to fight the enemy and to render meritorious service.

The most powerful and moving political and ideological work was the combat action of political cadres who were heroic and fearless and who took the frontal assault. After the battle against the enemy secret service at Xiluolou began, He Zixing and Company Commander Bi Xuelin [3968 1331 2651] led the platoon that was responsible for the main assault and fought bravely in the vanguard. They swiftly jumped into a trench less than 50 meters from the enemy. The enemy concentrated heavy fire on them and the company commander was wounded by an enemy grenade. He Zixing turned around, grabbed a machine gun from one of the fighters and shouted: "Follow me!" He led a squad and charged the left flank of an enemy annular fortification. Just then he noticed that beside him a platoon leader, Zhang Deyu [1728 1779 3768], was exposed to enemy gunfire so that he dragged him down and told him to take cover. Political Instructor He reorganized the combat formation and, carrying the machine gun, once more led the fighters in an assault on the enemy. Within a short distance of 10 or more meters he bravely exchanged fire with the enemy, swiftly annihilating those on higher ground. He Zixing was hit several times in the fighting and gave his life heroically. In his pocket, the comrades found a copy of the "Slogans for Propaganda and Agitation in the Battlefield," "Resolution of the No 6 Company to Fight the Enemy and Render Meritorious Service," and "Work plan of the Party Branch." They had already been stained with blood.

To commend Comrade He Zixing's heroic deeds, the Party Committee of the unit posthumously awarded him a first-class merit citation and recommended to the higher level to grant him the title of "Model Political Instructor."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DIVISION LEADERSHIP SOLVES PROBLEMS AT BASIC LEVEL

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 May 79 p 1

[Article by Yuan Zhanxian [5913 0594 0341] et al: "Leaders of a Certain Division Improves Work Style by Studying Experiences of Frontline Command"]

[Text] During the war of self-defensive counterattack along the China-Vietnam border, leading cadres at all levels commanded at the front line. Their heroic deeds in charging forward have encouraged the leading cadres of a certain division of the Shenyang Units to plunge into the forefront of improving the leadership's work style.

These leading comrades, learning from heroism translated into action, have consciously displayed the spirit of frontline command by vigorously going down to the basic levels and studying new situations and solving new problems. In the previous period, after leaving behind at headquarters two department leaders to maintain daily work, the party committee deputy secretaries led 10 party committee members and 65 cadres of the headquarters, administrative, and logistics organizations to separately go down to the basic levels and guide the units in doing good, solid work on all items.

After they had gone down into the units, they took as their model the heroism on the battlefield and the spirit of Li Wanyu [2621 8001 0151], deputy commander of a certain division of the Guangxi border defense units, in leading the Dagger Battalion to charge and shatter enemy positions, and, together with the fighters, crawled, climbed, rolled, and attacked in an effort to experience things first hand. The command of a military operation which coordinates various service arms is a new topic in the training of basic-level cadres. In order to improve his skill in commanding combined arms operations, political commissar Yu [3768], during an attack exercise carried out by an infantry company that involved infantry, tank, artillery, and four other service arms, practiced and studied alongside the cadres and fighters. Drawing on his personal experience in this realistic exercise, he guided other infantry companies throughout the division in other comprehensive training exercises designed to strengthen the companies on attack and defense, and thereby improved the command capability of platoon and company cadres. The party committee had not assigned a task in the units to Zhao Wencai [6392 2429 2088], deputy chief of staff, whom it had already decided to transfer back to civilian life. He made three requests for an assignment, and finally on his own initiative went to the division's artillery regiment, where, together with the cadres and fighters, he studied the experience of infantry-artillery coordination during the war of self-defensive counterattack, and did research on reducing the number of personnel in artillery observation posts and on problems of commanding positions near the front, thereby making artillery training more suited to the demands of actual warfare.

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When the leading comrades went down to the basic level, they soon solved the problems they discovered there, simplified the work administrative levels, and improved work efficiency. During a tactical exercise conducted by a certain regiment, only 2 political instructors of the regiment's 11 companies went to the site of the exercise. After discovering this, the leading comrades that very evening convened a meeting of cadres at the platoon level and above, and educated the political cadres on the necessity of doing good political work linked to military training, and explicitly formulated a system of regular class assignments for political cadres. During the training in the "three defenses," the leading comrades discovered that the soldiers' protective equipment was adequate but that that of the horses was not. The divisional leaders at once conducted research with personnel concerned and took measures that solved the problem of providing protective equipment for the horses. Division commander Li Jilei [2621 4949 7191] saw that some company cadres only paid attention to seeing that the fighters worked energetically and neglected concern for the living conditions of the masses, so he helped them to grasp the problems of taking care of the fighters' housing, food, and water. Together with rocket launcher soldiers, he also studied the methods of judging wind direction and measuring wind speed so that under conditions of varying wind-force the division obtained good results in rocket launcher firing. Tang [0781], chief, and Li [2621], deputy chief, of the political department, investigated 20 companies of a certain regiment and took part in the troops' educational studies, attended classes, and answered test questions together with the troops. They discovered that some company instructors did not have time to prepare lessons and that the higher elementary classes lacked teaching materials, that some companies grouped their fighters into one class regardless of the fighters' educational levels, that in the regiment the study time was not uniform and that teaching schedules were not grasped well, and over 10 other problems. They reported these problems to the regimental party committee, and together with it, studied methods of solution and worked out measures for improving the situation. At the same time, they held in this regiment an on-the-spot meeting on educational studies, and widely disseminated the experiences of the regimental party committee members in taking the lead in educational studies, of a company closely integrating educational studies with military training, and of the signal communications company in not neglecting any part of its educational studies, thereby playing a positive role in promoting the troop activities of studying scientific and general knowledge.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNITS MAKE EQUIPMENT FOR TRAINING IN ATTACK, DEFENSE

Unit 81235's Innovations

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 May 79 p 2

[Article by Bai Yuzhang [4101 3558 4545]: "Unit 81235 Relies on Masses in Making Major Innovations on Equipment"]

[Text] Unit 81235 has given full play to the intelligence and wisdom of the key technicians among the masses in making major innovations on equipment, thereby solving fairly well the problem of insufficient equipment for training in the "three attacks and three defenses."

Because the unit had a shortage of such equipment, several comrades of the unit's headquarters got on the job with local methods and, after repeated tests, successfully developed a "practice rocket made of plaster and cement for the old 40-mm rocket," which, like a live rocket, shows the point of burst. The cadres and fighters all reported that this type of practice rocket serves the purpose for which it is intended. This new achievement made the unit's leadership see that there is a great latent potentiality for technical innovation contained in the broad masses, and that to fully bring into play the role of the innovators who have emerged among the masses is an important way of solving the problem of the shortage of equipment for training in the "three attacks and three defenses." Therefore, the leaders organized the "self-made experts," who have sprung up in large numbers, specifically divided up the work with individual responsibility devolving on one leader, formed an innovation group and made big innovations.

The innovation group takes as its key point of attack the unit's difficulties in training in the "three attacks and three defenses." In the past several years, sensing that they had never known the real situation with regard to firing at moving tanks, the cadres lacked scientific equipment concerning firing data with which to train the fighters and the fighters could only rely on different determinations by individuals in carrying out firing training. After more than half a year of hard work, the key innovators designed and developed a "firing training kit for the new 40-mm rocket launcher," which contained nine pieces of equipment and which basically solved a series of difficulties such as measuring wind speed, measuring temperature, aiming, and checking calculations, in order to create the conditions necessary for the unit's antitank training. They successfully developed one after the other a "gun chamber that simulates the trajectory of a shell fired from an 82-mm recoilless gun," a "device for the lead in aiming of the 100-mm tank cannon," an "instrument for checking the lead in aiming of an 85-mm cannon," and 16 other pieces of training equipment. Of the 26 kinds of equipment they developed for training in attacking tanks, 4 have been popularized for widespread use and 1 has been made the subject for

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a military educational film. The cadres and fighters, by applying the training equipment innovated by the unit itself to training in the "three attacks and three defenses," have obtained good results never seen before. In live-firing tests with the 40-mm rocket launcher, the unit received an overall rating of excellent.

Unit 83123's Training Ground

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 May 79 p 2

[Article by Huang Zhangjin [7806 1813 6855]: "Unit 83123 Builds 'Three Attacks' Training Ground"]

[Text] This year the quality of training in the "three attacks and three defenses" of Unit 83123 markedly improved over that of previous years, and one important reason for this improvement was that the unit solved the problem of a training ground for the "three attacks." The party committee of this unit got an early and tight grip on the construction of the training ground. As early as the beginning of the year, when preparing the training plan for this year, the party committee put the construction of a training ground on its important agenda. They saw that to conscientiously solve the training equipment problem and to set up a "three attacks" training ground was an important equation in changing the "air-to-air" situation in the unit's "three attacks" training and in improving the quality of this training. In the past few months they have put a lot of effort into getting a good grip on the construction of a ground for training against aircraft, airborne forces, and tanks, and have prepared to construct six antiaircraft firing preparation ranges. They have now completed one antiaircraft firing preparation range and one live-ammunition antiaircraft firing range. In order to provide antitank training, they are vigorously preparing to construct two moving-target firing ranges and 3 antitank training sites by rebuilding on the foundation of the unit's original three moving-target firing ranges. Zhong Xiuming [6988 4423 2494], commander of a certain subunit of Unit 83123, led personnel in building an electrically controlled preparation range for infantry antiaircraft firing. While basing themselves on the equipment at hand, the personnel also looked at the features of modern warfare from all angles, and installed an electrically controlled platform that simulates the flight characteristics of enemy aircraft when changing speed and direction, thereby insuring that antiaircraft training comes close to actual warfare.

Unit 84806's Teaching Plans

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 May 79 p 2

[Article by Yu Anfu [0060 1344 4395] et al: "Unit 84806 Compiles Teaching Plans for Companies"]

[Text] The shortage of systematic teaching materials is a difficult point in "three attacks and three defenses" training. The leaders and organization of Unit 84806 have vigorously solved the difficulties of companies in this respect. Chief of Staff Hu Yuanchun [5170 6678 2504] personally organized 10 staff officers who had practical experience and instructors to compile teaching plans. They asked leaders who had taken part in battle to discuss their knowledge gained from personal experience; made concrete studies of the structure and performance of the weapons and equipment of enemy tanks, aircraft, and airborne forces, as well as the tactical and technical

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features of enemy armies, and, proceeding on the basis of the actual situation in the unit with regard to existing equipment, compiled a "technical teaching plan for the three attacks and the three defenses: and a "tactical teaching plan for individual soldiers and squads." These two teaching plans assimilated the strong points of former teaching plans and summed up the unit's training experiences. From basic theoretical knowledge to specific training movements, the compilers strove for clarity and understanding. After the initial drafts were written, the compilers took them to companies engaged in advanced training and to units engaged in concentrated training, and solicited the opinions of the squad leaders, platoon leaders, and instructors who were organizing the training. Afterward, they took the revised teaching plans to the companies and organized tryouts by the squad leaders and platoon leaders. In this way, with the help of the higher-level departments concerned, and after five sessions of tryouts, revisions, and additions and after many examinations and approvals by leaders, the compilation team came up with the final versions of the plans and then distributed them to every company, thereby solving the teaching difficulties of the companies.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REGIMENT IMPROVES TACTICS BY STUDYING ACTUAL WARFARE

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 May 79 p 2

[Article by Fan Yiin [3058 1377 2430] et al: "Absorbing Combat Experience, Improving Tactical Training"]

[Text] A certain regiment of the Beijing Units has absorbed the experiences of the war of self-defensive counterattack, has changed its idea and habit of training only a single service arm, and has vigorously organized tactical drills that coordinate the various service arms belonging to the regiment.

In past military training, the infantry elements, the mechanized gun elements, and the specialized elements trained separately. Although separated by only a thin partition, the infantry elements and the artillery elements did not understand each other. After studying the war of self-defensive counterattack, they made a point of carrying out tactical training exercises that coordinated all the service arms. For example, when strengthening the training topic concerning an assault by an infantry company on an enemy tank platoon that had not attained a firm foothold, an 82-mm recoilless gun platoon, a 82-mm mortar platoon, and a squad of engineers were attached to the infantry company, and each drilled repeatedly over unfamiliar terrain and under complex conditions. During the drills, many commanders "lost the chariot for the cannon" [a reference to Chinese chess] and did not act in concert. Focusing on the problems that had been revealed, the regimental organization took appropriate measures for their step-by-step solution. It organized the various service arms to brief each other on weaponry knowledge and combat principles, and organized the cadres to study the principles of tank combat. The combat training department put together an educational slide show entitled "Analysis of Tank Warfare in the Middle East" and explained topography to the companies, and also organized the companies to analyze the principles of battles involving infantry-artillery and infantry-tank coordinated operations in the war of self-defensive counterattack. Afterward, the second comprehensive drill was conducted through repeated drills, and there has been a great improvement in the tactical standards of the officers and men.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA UNIT INFORMATION, DESIGNATIONS

[The following PLA unit number and information are taken from various issues of JIEFANGJUN BAO, published in Beijing. The date in parenthesis refers to date of newspaper report.]

Unit 32130--A repair company of this unit is mentioned. (12 Jun 80 p 1)

Unit 32820--The 1st Machine Gun and the Artillery Company of this unit helped the 82mm Mortar Squad to overcome difficulties in nighttime firings. (1 Sep 79 p 1)

Unit 33638--A rocket launcher battalion of this unit is mentioned. (2 Sep 79 p 1)

Unit 33984--A new recruit battalion of this unit is mentioned. (8 Dec 80 p 1)

Unit 34478--This unit is mentioned. (1 Sep 79 p 1)

Unit 35459--An unidentified supply depot of this unit is mentioned. (7 Dec 80 p 1)

Unit 51031--Based on the task of a future war, the 3rd Artillery Company of this unit revised its training program and carried out nighttime antitank training. (1 Sep 79 p 1)

Unit 51055--To meet the needs of modern warfare, cadres and fighters of a construction company of this unit diligently learned to use laser communications equipment. A photo shows them using the equipment during a fortified position defense training exercise. (30 Nov 80 p 1)

Unit 51083--A signal company of this unit engaged in technical innovations to coordinate with infantry companies in effectively carrying out antiairborne defense training. (26 Sep 80 p 2)

Unit 51109--This unit is mentioned. (4 Sep 79 p 2)

Unit 52886--This unit is mentioned. (8 Dec 80 p 1)

Unit 52934--A new recruit squad of the 6th Company of this unit is mentioned. (8 Dec 80 p 1)

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Unit 59049--The 6th Company of this unit is mentioned. (12 Jun 80 p 2)

Unit 83117--An artillery company of this unit is mentioned. (2 Sep 79 p 2)

Unit 83221--A member of this unit wrote an article on the need to improve the fighters' education level. (8 Dec 80 p 3)

Unit 83222--The 2nd Company of this unit is mentioned. (7 Dec 80 p 2)

Unit 83467--The 4th Tank Company of this unit improved training methods and achieved its highest rating ever in nighttime firings. (1 Sep 79 p 1)

Unit 84805--This unit's hospital developed a surgical table and lamp which is better suited to field operations. (2 Sep 79 p 1)

Unit 84849--This unit is mentioned. (8 Dec 80 p 1)

Unit 84859--The 1st Machine Gun Company of this unit is mentioned. (8 Dec 80 p 1)

Unit 84877--This unit is stationed in an unidentified location in Northwest China. (4 Dec 80 p 3)

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INFORMATION ON MILITARY, OTHER PERSONNEL

[The following biographic information is taken from various issues of JIEFANGJUN BAO, published in Beijing. The date in parenthesis refers to date of newspaper report.]

Chen Bo [7115 0590] Deputy commander of an unidentified division of the Shanghai Garrison Command. (1 Sep 79 p 2)

Ma Defu [7456 1795 1381] Commander of an unidentified tank division of the Shengyang Units armored force. (4 Dec 80 p 2)

Liu Xiubu [0491 4423 0592] Political commissar of an unidentified artillery regiment of the Shengyang Units. (7 Dec 80 p 1)

Ren Wenfu [0117 2429 3940] Political commissar of Unit 87090. (4 Dec 80 p 3)

Zhang Defu [1728 1795 4395] Deputy commander of an unidentified division of the Beijing Units. (7 Dec 80 p 2)

Zhang Xuegang [1728 1331 0474] Political commissar of an unidentified division of the Beijing Units. (7 Dec 80 p 2)

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END